

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

Sanscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...

Postage to foreign countries added.
All checks, money orders, &c., to be made pay able to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Frinting and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, Fresident of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange. Carlton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship gency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Septembre (near Place de l'Opéra). The dally and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12. near the Grand Hotel: Klosque 77. Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and ue 19. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Strange Grand Jury Proceedings.

The Grand Jury used to be regarded as a secret tribunal. Its proceedings were strictly private and were never disclosed in any particular case until after the accusation was disposed of by the finding of an indictment or the refusal to find one. Much of the old time secrecy concerning investigations by the Grand Jury seems to have been done away with, however, in these degenerate or progressive days; and now everybody who can tell anything about the matters of public interest which the grand jurors are considering makes haste to proclaim his alleged knowledge from the housetops.

It may be well, however, to remind some of these people that the law, even in these times, places some limit upon their liberty of disclosure. Under the subtitle "Secrets of the Grand Jury to Be Kept" the New York Code of Criminal Procedure provides as follows: "Every member of the Grand Jury must keep tration commit itself by treaty to assist in pre secret whatever he himself or any other grand juror may have said, or in what manner he or any other grand juror may have voted, on a matter before them." The same statute also prohibits any district attorney, officer or other person from being present with the Grand Jury during the expression of their opinions or the giving of their votes upon any matter.

Not only does the time honored secreey of Grand Jury proceedings appear to have been disregarded of late in this county, but express provisions of law regulating the conduct of the business of the Grand Jury seem to have been ignored. According to a statement in the New York Tribunc 383 persons were summoned a few days ago to testify before the Grand Jury in regard to crimes of which they had been the victims. "Only a few succeeded in getting an audience with the Grand Jury," we are told, "but the rest told their stories to assistants of the District Attorney's office, to be submitted

submission to the Grand Jury of the statements of witnesses in this form: indeed, the law expressly provides that the only depositions of witnesses which can be read to the Grand Jury are examinations taken conditionally before a magistrate, to be used only where it appears that the witness has died or thereof. become insane or cannot be found within the State. Inasmuch as the Code of Criminal Procedure also provides in so many words that the Grand Jury shall receive none but legal evidence, there might well be serious doubt to assistants in the District Attorney's

Mr. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, the present public prosecutor in this county, has been a Judge as well as District Attorney. He knows that the law conas household words" and that the Grand mercial way. Jury accepts typewritten statements as competent proof instead of hearing the testimony of the witnesses in person under oath?

We are unwilling to believe that Mr. WHITMAN himself sanctions such proceedings. He should put a stop to them on the part of his assistants.

Mr. Taft's Reciprocity Speech.

In his speech upon Canadian reciopinion in both. He had a double purupon the United States Senate to pass the bill as it stands.

Mr. TAFT's address has left oppomonstrated with them. To amend the this clause "has been held not to include spent for public works and improvespecial bargains or contracts where ments and for educational purposes. there is a consideration moving to each side for the obligation of the other." island is a reflection of improvem

concessions without any return would inevitably defeat reciprocity and make failure of the extra session unless the Senate receded. The President used very plain language:

" It is appropriate to say that the use of amendments is a very common method of defeating legslation when the responsibility for its defeat is one that the movers of such amendments do not desire openly to assume."

The warning was meant for the "Farm-Progressives, who clamored for reviwith the Regular Republicans until Mr. mere shadow of the free trade which Nicaragua should follow it. Mr. TAFT believes should obtain between the two countries of like industrial conditions. If there is to be any further revision it should be separate from and in addition to the reciprocal agreement, and not amendatory of it. Any Senator who proposes to amend the "contract," as Mr. TAFT calls the proposed arrangement with Canada, will be under suspicion.

The talk of annexation Mr. TAPT disposed of with just a trace of irritation. which was pardonable, because such talk is so plainly insincere and mischievous. Complimenting Canada upon her youth, energy and independence, Mr. TAFT said:

The United States has all it can attend to with the territory it is now governing; and to make the possibility of the annexation of Canada to the United States a basis for objection to any steps toward their greater economic and commercial union should be treated as one of the lokes of the platform and should not enter into the consideration of serious men engaged in solving a serious problem."

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK is responsible for furnishing Canadian politicians with the annexation argument against reciprocity. They have made the most of it by exaggerating Mr. CLARK's claims to importance. The epithet "bosh" exactly describes this bit of claptrap.

Our Part in Moroccan Affairs.

The subjoined questions are asked by fellow citizen who is interested in the news from Morocco and the proposed French intervention:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: Did not this Government during the Roosevelt Adminisserving the integrity of the domains of the Sultan of Morocco? Is not that one of the 'entangling alliances ' of which we have heard? What are we doing in that galley, anyway? C. J. D."

NEW YORK, April 28. Nominally and formally the United conference of 1906 at Algeciras. It eral Act of April 7, 1906, declaring the independence of the Sultan of Morocco, the integrity of his domains, and economic liberty without any inequality. But the plenipotentaries of the United R. GUMMERÉ, signed the convention Powers represented at Algeciras:

The Government of the United States of America, having no political interest in Morocco and no desire or purpose having animated it to take part in this conference other than to secure for all peoples the widest equality of trade and privilege with Morocco and to facilitate the institution of reforms in that country tending to insure to the investigating body in typewritten complete cordiality of intercourse without and There is no authority of law for the good, declares that in acquiescing in the regulations and declarations of the conference, in becoming a signatory to the General Act of Algericas and to the Additional Protocol, subject to ratification according to constitutional procedure, and in accepting the application of these regulations and declarations to American citizens and interests in Morocco, it does so without assuming obligation or responsibility for the enforcement

> In advising ratification of the Algerias convention our Senate, on December 12 1906, recorded its understanding:

Resolved further: That the Senate, as a part of this act of ratification, understands that the participation of the United States was . . with as to the validity of an indictment based out purpose to depart from the traditional Ameron these statements in typewriting made | tean foreign policy which forbids participation by the United States in the settlement of political questions which are entirely European in their scope."

This answers fully the questions asked above. There is nothing in the Algeciras convention which can prove embarrasstemplates even where it does not ex- ing, in any event, to Mr. TAFT'S Adminpressly command entire secrecy in re- istration. We are not in any degree spect to what goes on in the Grand Jury responsible for the integrity of his room. He is familiar with the prohibi- Shereefian Majesty's domains. This is tion against the reception of any but not an entangling alliance. We have legal evidence by the Grand Jury. In no political interest in the Moroccan view of these facts, how does it happen question. No possible question of inthat the proceedings of the Grand Jury tervention concerns us except as a have become as "familiar in our ears matter of news interest and in a com-

The Santo Domingo Precedent.

The convention for the adjustment of the finances of Honduras, if approved by the Senate, will probably be followed by a similar arrangement with Nicaragua. Although neither of these proposed arrangements goes as far as did ago, the results in both cases promise to be satisfactory. In the official gazette procity in this city on Thursday night of Santo Domingo dated March 29, 1911, the President had two countries for an there is a copy of the report of the Secreaudience. He was appealing to public tary of State showing the finances and the commerce of the country for the pose: to lay the annexation scare in year 1910. It is a gratifying record of Canada and to bring pressure to bear industrial and commercial progress and of improvement in national finances. The revenues of the country for 1904. the year preceding the operation of the nents of the measure not a leg to stand modus vivendi of April 1, 1905, are reon. If they are honest in their opposi- ported as 51,864,755. What they actution, he has exposed their fallacies with ally were in that era of corruption and the utmost good nature; if they are dis- political disorder it is impossible to say. ingenuous and have some ulterior pur- In 1910 they show in records reliably pose, he has pointed out the danger of kept as \$4,250,504. The sums for which their course and mildly but firmly re- provision was made in the treaty have been transferred to the fiscal agency, bill, Mr. Tarr said, as Senators well and the rest has been controlled by the know or ought to know, would be to Dominican Government. So far as can create obligations toward other coun- be seen from the report the Government tries than Canada under the "favored has made wise and proper use of its renations clause." The construction of ceipts. Considerable sums have been

The increase in the revenues of the Therefore to amend the bill in the in its foreign commerce. Imports for

only \$2,736,825. Exports were \$10,924. that time only 14 per cent. were from 371 and \$6.896,098. In five years exports from the United States to Santo Domingo have doubled. Moreover, that country has enjoyed a series of years of peace and order, and the people of the United States have been free from the annoyance of barbarities perpetrated at their very door. We want no meddling in the affairs of our neighbors, but if such results as these. ers' Friends" in the Senate, most of them mutually beneficial and mutually satisfactory, are attainable through the chan- nounce her treaty rights. Great Britain sion and made it a cause of dissension nel of a little friendly aid in fiscal rehabilitation without political responsibil- task with which she has been struggling TAFT offered them the opportunity to ity, this country can easily afford the for years. vote on a first instalment of revision in aid. The treaty with Honduras should the form of reciprocity with Canada, a be approved, and a similar treaty with

> The Sanity of Trade Unionists. about "plots" and "conspiracies," it is the debate on the farmers' free list bill refreshing to read the statement made

"The case is in the hands of the courts for ettlement, and at this distance we cannot tell what the facts are. No matter how strong our sympathies might be for McNamara and his assistants, any action on our part could not and

should not affect the situation. " Whoever is guilty of causing the Times explo sion should be hanged if captured and convicted We see no reason why the courts cannot develop the truth of McNamana's innocence or guilt, and we see no rea on for meddling in the matter.

" If the prisoners are innocent they will vindicated, and labor unions should not try to block procedure of the courts from getting at the truth. It is as much to our interests as any other class

This might have come from any body of men actuated by the ordinary impulses of good citizenship. It is not inspired by hatred or fear of the courts, by antagonism to the processes of the law. or by that "class consciousness" of which not a little talk is heard. It is orderly not a little talk is heard. It is orderly by diplomats on recent occurrences in the and pacific. We believe that it ex- Metropolitan Club of Washington that I presses the opinions and beliefs of the make overwhelming majority of the members overwhelming majority of the members | 1 am answering the diplomats themselves, of the unions, men who have no quarrel | for it is impossible for me to believe that with the law, no ambition to substitute gentlemen who receive such extraordinary mob rule for the usual procedure of government, and no desire to identify themselves or to be identified with thugs and murderers.

Grobianus, the Prussian Culture Hero.

The national, faithfully reflected in the international, manners of Germany have long received and rewarded the States participated in the international study of sociologists. Whether unofficially displayed on a Rhine steamer or signed with the other Powers the Gen- publicly and officially in Manila Bay, that of guests who are made free of all the whether at Capri or Tangier, whether triple principle of the sovereignty and leaping from the famous telegram to Oom PAUL or expressed from mouths I quote says: full of umlauts and knives at a hotel breakfast table, they are unmatched and States, HENRY WHITE and SAMUEL truistic, they have won among the home- tions from the club asking for recor under the following reservation, which the world, their own high and gracious stand, as the refusal of the club to elect any is a part of our contract with the other place. It is right that less fortunate regularly accredited representative here would people should sit at the feet of the great folk; and no other folk, as every trav
If a diplomat is considered eligible to represent eller, and especially every outland lady knows, is so rich in feet. It is right that the echt Deutsch science of courtesy should be taught.

are engaged, as usual, in teaching that science. They are revealing America's overbearing methods in diplomacy," the ing, or trying to show, the United States how to "deal with a first class Power. There is exactly one first class power in the world, and it has come to forty year amid the veneration and the love of the half the rest of mankind.

Saint GROBIAN, or GROBIANUS, is the Prussian, and so by extension the German, patron saint. Cannot a Saint be established at Washington so that gradually Americans may be indoctrinated in those charming manners, ing in public and private, table and diplomatic, | Club of Washington? of which the world, and especially the New World, is not worthy, but which it should and must learn for its own good? to The post should be occupied from year to year by some distinguished exemplar of German culture, a Pan-Germanist, a Junker, a Prussian Sergeant, a member himself in Moabit, the editor of the Ber-Grobianism is not taught among them.

Even the stern and practical bosom of Pennsylvania heaves to the rhythmic pulse and heartbeat of James Byron ELMORE, the Bard of Alamo, the plumed werowance of song:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it b cause of a dilatory spring that you have falled thus far to make your annual publication of 'Sassafras. Oh. sassafras'? BERES COUNTY.

READING. Pa., April 27." We recent the undertone of reproach audible in this question. This is a work the Santo Domingo treaty of a few years not to know exactly each line, each word of which is to be condemned to the limbo of the barbarian and the museless. Still. on the score of good custom and ceremonial the sacred poem may be here repeated, "once more and no more after'

Sassafras. Oh, sassafras. And in the spring I love to sing. Sweet sassafras. of thee."

And now WILLIS LUTHER MOORE CAL predict what he pleases. The opening is

After spending almost a million pounds in naval expeditions and sacrifleing hundreds of lives in efforts to suppress the traffic in arms in the Gulf of Oman, Great Britain has started out to find a solution of the difficulty nearer home.

The traffic centres around Muscat where it is sheltered by a treaty concluded in 1862 between the State of Oman and France. The Sultan of Oman says that he is willing to stop the importation of speak—he departed for green fields and pastures in 1862 between the State of Oman and arms, but that France refuses her consent. For this reason France has in the past For this reason France has in the past that this is the age of commercialism and that been held responsible for a large share of friends exist only in a business sense. If this the arms that have found their way into its so it is certainly a deplorable state of affeirs. the hands of the hill tribes along the northwestern border of India. But the returns of 1909-16 have disclosed a "most singular and painful feature of the mat-

Senate by giving Canada greater tariff 1910 were \$6,408,838; in 1905 they were ter." Of the arms landed at Muscat in Britain.

Says a London newspaper

"We have been actually loading rifles on the Thames which were to be used utilmately to shoot down British soldiers, and simultaneou spending large sums to prevent them from reach

As the traffic is more British than French and many of the rifles are finding their way into French colonies, it is believed that an agreement may now be reached by which France will be willing to remay thus bring to an end a disagreeable

The Hon. JAMES R. MANN of Illinois the floor leader of the minority in the House of Representatives, is an industrious, hardy, combative and never say die The Sanity of Trade Unionists. Republican, but he is not an original In contrast to the prating by SAMUEL, humorist. As proof of the soundness of GOMPERS and labor lords of his kind this opinion the following colloquy from is submitted:

this country now.
"Mr. Mann—It admits sausage and sausage meat free of duty, but it keeps the duty on dogs.

"Mr. Cox of Indiana—That is a good thing; that is good sausage.

"Mr. Mann- Well, I do not know whether it is included in the sausage meat or not.

"Mr. Maddson-Nobody else does.

"Mr. Maddson-Nobody else does.

"Mr. Mann-Nobody else does." Mr. Mann-But it seems to me that is putting a tax on raw material and admitting the sinished product free of duty."

The House is too poorly supplied with Bones" and end men to be a minstrel As a funny man the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS was a failure when he was leader of the minority. The Hon.
JAMES R. MANN will be a horrible example unless he reforms.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB. Diplomats in Washington Are Not Ad-

mitted to Regular Membership. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been so impressed by the alleged comments clearing the situation. I cannot feel that Club of Washington would requite it in that I am answering newspaper gossip of soda, wood pulp, toys, clive oil and and to suppose that the diplomats who are bituminous coal, and the miscellaneous members of my club have said nothing to group shows a gain of \$50,000,000. Aside

justify that gossip.

I read this morning about "one foreign Ambassador who is a member of the club." The truth is that no foreign Ambassadors, or for that matter chiefs of legation, are members of the Metropolitan Club. They, or such of them as the board of governors chooses to distinguish in that way, are put down in a separate list as "hono- parisons, but in the record as a whole, rary members," but their actual status is accommodations and privileges of the club but are not required to pay either initia-tion fees or dues. The article from which

There have frequently been comments because unmistakable. Quiet, gentle, refined, almendation keeping, as among the travellers of about this or that member of the Diplomatic promptly be followed by the resignation of every his Government at the United States capital he is considered eligible to be a member of the Met

In the name of the prophet, bosh! But do not believe that anybody connected Some of our German contemporaries with the Dipiomatic Corps ever uttered show exactly the same expression in their overbearing tone of the State Depart- others already installed have been required ment at Washington, and they are show- to move out-the persuasions were more or

other capital in the world. They pay only initiation fee that an American member has to pay, and if they are transferred and resign before July 1 they recover half of their annual dues. They encounter in Washington a hospitality that no Ameriman, pairon saint. Cannot a Saint can diplomat encounters in London, Paris, Grobian Professorship or Lectureship Berlin, Brussels, St. Petersburg, Rome or Madrid. Who ever heard of one of our diplomatic representatives being admitted to a club in any foreign capital correspond-

of the Berlin police who distinguished think those rules improvident as regards the Diplomatic Corps they are at least deliner Post. It is a humiliating proof of the provinciality of Americans that the The club is a local, not a national or a politigreat Prussian and Pan-German gospel of cal institution, and neither diplomat nor Senator has any more right to break into it would have in the case of the Union lub of New York. OLD MEMBER. WASHINGTON, April 27.

New Yorkers at the Theatre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Pardon the n, but it seems a shame to abandon a thought or two forced through the "think tank" of a mere Philadelphian who has upon several recent occasions been forced to try to find diversion in your theatres. Being a New Yorker and likely one of those who think Broadway covers most of what is worth while. I can hardly hope for all of the sympathy I crave, but having observed that you do sometimes turn out a helping thought o those in distress, I have hope.

Why do New Yorkers in such large numbers

remain in the lobby of the theatres until after the curtain has gone up on the first act? Why does the mob rush out again at the end of each act and time its rush back until after the curtain has gone up again and the folks on the stage have made another attempt to give the folks from the country a run for the several dollars they have paid for their tickets? There may be a reason. Of course there is, but

has it anything in common with the crowd on the rear seats, ever present in most of the New York theatres, responsible for the noise called "encores" ntended to prolong the agony by having part of he cause of it repeated, thus "convincing" the looks from the country that they do not know a good thing when they have it in front of them? NEW YORK, April 28. QUARER.

The Friendless Man of Cos Cob.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there and odern example of Damon and Pythias? I am amiable, free from any sordid desires of forming desirable connections, and have very attempt. On several occasions I thought I had him, only

An acquaintance, a college professor, tella m

SHRINKING IMPORTS?

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- Comment is made on the shrinkage in imports. The flegal year 1911 opened with a gain over 1910 in July and August. Each of the succeeding months shows decrease in a year ago. The decline in March was \$24,000,000, the decline for the first three months of 1911, \$35,000,000, but the net decline for the first nine months of the fiscal year has been only \$30,000,000, or about 21/2 per cent. Compared with mports in March, 1910, the imports of March, 1911, suggest to some a serious lisorder of our commerce, yet the imports of last month were the largest for any single month in the record with the excep-

tion of March, 1910, and November, 1910.

months of the current fiscal year the commodities purchased show the usual fluctuations, increase in some lines and decrease in others. The increase in the price of coffee has compelled us to pay \$10,000,000 more for the quantity imported than we paid for a much larger quantity a year ago. The price of sugar is somewhat less than it was a year ago and for by the leaders of the Trades Assembly of Fort Worth, Texas, in regard to the men accused of dynamiting the building of the Los Angeles Times:

"The case is in the hands of the courts for this country now."

"The case is in the hands of the courts for this country now." average change, but we bought \$6,000,000 door and call for help. He said he had not worth more of it. The price of raw cotton averaged higher than a year ago and we have imported a larger quantity. The notable items on the list are rubber, hides and wool. For the nine months rubber imports show a decline of \$24,000,000. This is the result of both price decrease and smaller imports. The decline in purchases of hides has been \$38,000,000, due | guest. almost entirely to shrinkage in quantity purchased. In the first eight months of ago were 231,000,000 pounds. Imports of raw wool show a decline of \$26,000,000, accounted for by quantity rather than by price. Purchases have declined more than 50 per cent. As the total shrinkage gueste in these three articles has amounted to cles is only \$30,000,000, it is evident that purchases of all articles other than hides. wool and rubber exceed those of last year by nearly \$60,000,000.

Among other articles showing decrease some of the more notable are diamonds. wool cloths and dress goods, cotton knit goods and champagne. On the other hand we bought more tin and copper, of sods, wood pulp, toys, clive oil and rom the special lines noted above, the of trade shrinkage. The indicated favor-The unusual magnitude of the imports of March, 1910, somewhat disturbs comwith the possible exception of wool and wooliens, there are no clearly defined the signs of commercial fear of tariff adjust ment along supposedly Democratic lines. The present moderation of trade activity s evidently due to other influences, possibly to railway rate decisions and possibly to a natural reaction, temporary and

THE ANTI-DOG MOVEMENT. restimony to the Worth of the English Bull in Spite of His Visage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: gentleman who in a letter to THE SUN proffers advice on buildogs is so obviously unfamiliar with the breed that no one could entertain his views seriously for a moment. Buildogs, the English ones he refers to,

of it. In my time more than one diplomat has been refused admission to this club, and others already installed have been required to move out—the persuasions were more or less violent—but I may safely say that no resignations by other diplomats followed.

The fact is that the diplomats in Washington who obtain admission to the Metropoli-ton who obtain admission to the school of the subject account for such the subject account for such views as the gentleman referred to ventilates. Pro-miscuous knowledge la like little knowledge and the subject account for such views as the gentleman referred to ventilates. Pro-miscuous knowledge la like little knowledge.

A Connoisser. NEW YORK, April 28.

A Flank Attack. interest has been awakened by the numer- neva Advertiser-Gazette. ous letters appearing in THE SUN on the to a club in any foreign capital corresponding in social importance to the Metropolitan Club of Washington? They know a good thing when they see it, and as soon as the astonishment wears off they cling to the Metropolitan as a shipwrecked mariner does to a raft.

The Metropolitan Club is a social organization, and not, as many credulous persons suppose, an annex to the Department of State. It makes its own rules, and if I in common with many of the older members think those rules improvident as regards.

Which they are subject from our foolish family from that day to this, more than sixty-six years. The Gazette was always a Democratic newspaper, although, as you know, in the early days the party was known as the Republican party, the other as Federal-site, and if the more to establish a single modern coiffure means.

The Metropolitan Club is a social organization, and not, as many credulous persons suppose, an annex to the Department of State. It makes its own rules, and if I in common with many of the older members think those rules improvident as regards

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I wrote to you on April 25 relative to the Big Boot I should have mentioned that there was another one, but not as large as that which I wrote about. there for many years. Another old landmark in that vicinity was Simpson's bakery, known for its fine cakes and confectionery, on the corner above, at Bowery and Fourth street, a few doors west of which was the clubhouse of the Lieder-kranz, the famous German singing organisation.

NEW YORE, April 28.

J. M. T. there for many years. Another old landmark i

"He Travels the Pastest." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A prominent business man is credited with the statement that in order to be a success one must learn to travel alone, and advises the young man to remain single. With the high cost of living, the keen competition and the modern, up to date women, this logic should appeal to the young man of the present day.

A. G. MORRILL.

BAY SIDE, L. I., April 28. Oh. Where Shall Rest Be Found? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON—Sir: What city or locality in this country is considered to have the bost all around summer and winter climate? NEW YORE, April 28. R. E. Tired.

Well Earned. Chestarfield told how he got his reputation.
"I was polite to an umpire," he said.
Herewith they saw courtesy could do no more

(A Charleston, S. C., mulatto student in the American Missionary Schools.) They tel! me that this Southern girl is "colored"; Her face as fair as any inland rose With reverent hand I have her willing shoulders

To "Edith."

Ah! colored with the richest tones of velvet. And colored with the Orient tints of rose, And just as lovely is she in her color As any other sweetest thing that grows. Oh, why then should they nomine te her "colored"

And sound the word to signify disgrace?
Her father and her mother both are worthy.
And in the parish hold an honored place! Her sisters say her thoughts are ever holy. Her life as pure as is the dainty fawonder will a soul like this one sully The glory of the Angie-Sanon race? MADEL WHITE ST

INNKEEPER AND GUEST. Contributory Negligence in Case of

Asphyxiation. The Supreme Court of North Carolina has held in a recent case that while innkeepers are not insurers of the personal comparison with the corresponding term safety of their guests liability extends to injuries received by being placed in an unsafe or unsanitary room, but that if a defect in a room assigned to a guest is obvious he must use reasonable care to avoid injury, and if he fails to do so he cannot recover. The case in point was a suit for damages from asphyxiation by gas from defective fixtures in the room assigned to the plaintiff, and the court held that it was for the jury to decide whether the defendant innkeeper was negligent and the plaintiff free from con-

tributory negligence.

The case was Patrick vs. Springs (70 S. E., 365) and the testimony showed that the plaintiff went to bed in a room lighted by Taking the record for the first nine gas at about 11 P. M. The room had a gas burner with no stop or safety pin in it, so that the key was loose and could be turned all the way round. One of the defendant's witnesses said that when he examined the out, and in this condition the fixture would not be safe. The plaintiff said he discovered that there was no stop pin and turned the key to the place where it should stop and who occupied the room with him awakened room full of gas. He managed to reach the was taken to the evidence, but the defendant direct a nonsuit and sending the case to the

The court said

There has been considerable discussion by Judges and text writers as to the liability of an innkeeper for personal injuries sustained by a guest. Cases are to be found where the inn-keeper has been held liable for assaults by servants, and cases contra. But it seems now to b well settled that in case of an injury occurring the current fiscal year 102,000,000 pounds of cattle hides were imported, while the imports of the corresponding term a year the same principles applicable in other where persons come on the premises at t vitation of the owner or occupant and are in-jured in consequence of their dangerous condi-tion. The innkeeper is not an insurer of his guests' personal safety, but his liability does extend to injuries received by guests from being \$88,000,000, while the net decline in all articularly within the innkeeper's knowledge and entirely beyond the control of the guest. In that particular he is peculiarly within the inn-keeper's power and protection. This is not only the settled law of this country but is held by the courts of Great Britain. One who keeps a public house extends an invitation to all to come on his premises, and is therefore liable for injuries sustained in consequence of the bad condition of his inn premises. When the plaintiff proved the unsafe and defective condition of the gas fixhand we bought more tin and copper, ture, in consequence of which gas escaped dur-more tea- and cocoa, more bananas and more cheese. We bought more nitrate facts case of negligence which it was defendant's duty to answer

The court remarked that counsel for the defendant insisted that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence upon his import record carries no clear evidence of trade shripkers. The indicated favore of trade shrinkage. The indicated favor-able trade balance for the nine months cumstances in which the plaintiff was placed. exceeds that of a year ago by \$273,000,000. The court concludes: "It is undoubtedly The unusual magnitude of the imports true that if the defect is an obvious one the guest must use reasonable care on his part, and if he is himself negligent, and could have avoided the injury by due care, he cannot recover. There are circumstances when care, but there are conditions when the ques-tion can only be solved by adopting the rule the modern hygienic and scientific theories. of the prudent man and submitting the mat-We think, under the circumstances surrounding plaintiff, it cannot be fairly held that he necessarily failed to exercise due care as a matter of law. He sed the key as he thought safely so as to cut off the gas. Smelling none, he retired jury under such circumstances, and that it was fairly presented by the court to them."

An Old Democratic Journal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have with the Diplomatic Corps ever uttered show exactly the same expression in their such melancholy tommyrot, so I reply to eyes as other dogs do, and usually get the sentiment and not to the reputed author rables, not from other buildogs, but from the oldest papers in New York State, the terical flirtations, accompanied by redit. In my time more than one diplomation of the paper is partee and much slang, and the effect deserving of all you say of it, an old and on all but the very young must be some honorable as well as progressive newspaper. But in Geneva there is a newspaper much Advertiser was printed here in 1797. It was afterward moved away. neva Expositor was established here. 1809 its name was changed to Geneva Gasette and continued so till March, 1902, when Putnam's Sons). The author has the it was consolidated with the Geneva Adrer-To the Editor of The Sex-Sir: My fiser, and since has borne the title the Ge-

A fire in the office in 1872 destroyed the be warned in time of the danger from 1809. It was then published by James microbes lurking in the whisker of the cat Bogert, who sold the plant to I and S. H. and in the entire dog. But do your readers Parker in January, 1845, and it has been appreciate the even commoner danger to owned by three members of the Parker which they are subject from our foolish family from that day to this, more than ten years, and has been associated with the the pacing horse out of his stories. EuloGazette since 1855, beginning at the age of that animal and of nature same.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN desire to aid all who are unfortunate enough to desire to aid all who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to wear glasses, especially if such people are poor, I state what I have discovered and proved

one, but not as large as that which I wrote about, that occupied a prominent place on the north-west corner of the Bowery and Great Jones street, opposite Third street, in front of the boot and If the nut could not turn back the boit could not turn back the boil to turn back the boil t The screws in metal parts of my glasses often go get loose. Here genius asserted itself. If the screws could not turn they could not get loose. Then what was more simple than applying spirit varnish with pointed stick or fine brush well over the head of the screw? The varnish should cove ore than the head of the screw. It drys quickly BROOKLYN, April 28.

Indictment of the Hyacinth

From the Boston Transcript. Hyacinths have been banished from the Public Garden by City Forester D. Henry Sullivan be cause they are poisonous, and they are not to take part in the procession of the flowers whi will give delight to the countless thousands who traverse the Public Garden paths this summer Not a bulb of the variety was tucked for its win ter sleep within the enclosure. It has long been known that those who handle the bulbs have an affection of the hands which is very troublesome, and this is often com-

municated to the skin of the face. It is serious poison, but sufficient to give annoyance it has been discovered that these bulbs also poison the soil and make it unut for their suc cessors of the later season, and for this reason have been banished as far as the public grounds department of Boston is concerned

The Missing Fable.

A sop was writing his fables.
"Why don't you get one about it being cheaper to own your own home than to pay rent?" succeed Herewith he saw a lost opportunity

Accounted For. Knicker-Seven cities claimed Homer dead Bocker-Probably after inheritance taxes.

Canadian Minister of Finance, on reciprocity; Mr. Albert Fink on the recall of Judges, and other Mr. Albert Fink on the recall of Judges, and other writers on the Fresident's views, on the situation of the two parties, on the railroad rate decision. and on politics in business. On the literary side there are estimates of Mr. Kipling and of the French poet Angelier. Mr. Benson's recollections of Bishop Lightfoot, and Mr. L. Gilman's opinion on opera in English. Mr. Joseph Conrad's serial

NEW BOOKS.

China Beneath the Surface.

Adopting the form of fiction, Mr. B L Putnam Weale in "The Unknown God" (Dodd, Mead and Company) describes the life of Europeans in the Chines Empire and the difficulties the missionaries must face plainly and not very kindly. The book is of unusual quality: the problems that every one knows exist there are not shirked and the hero's effects to understand conditions and to fire himself will be followed with interest It is to be regretted that in so instructive a book the author should have described only the harmful side of missionary enterprise and unpleasant individuals, for he will be accused with reason of prejudice Even if he presents one side, however, he does it vividly and, so far as it goes, truthfully, and his people are alive.

In the community he describes Mr. Weale dwells on the dislike the different sets of missionaries have for each other and for the group of business men and their unwillingness to work together in any way. Throughout the book he keeps before his readers the hatred and contempt the Chinese feel for the white men. the insults to which they subject them and the constant danger to the Europeans. One source of trouble he demonstrates in picturesque detail. A mission puts up its buildings on a doubtful concession on the river bank and cuts off a long stretch of the towpath, which has been used from time immemorial. The head though he has lived fifty years in China. insists on his rights and will not vield to the complaints of the natives. He knows the risk he is running and the mission is stormed and burned down, the women being saved only by an accident. Mr. Weale has drawn a remarkable pic ture of the brutality of a Chinese mob.

His fine portrait of the intelligent European who has tried to learn the real facts, the Commissioner, is spoiled by his desire to impress the reader with the importance and danger of Mohammedanism. It is from the Commissioner, rather than the hero, that the statemen of what should or can be done should come, but it is more realistic, no doubt, to endow the former with the faults and vices that come from a long stay in the land and to make him carry his Mohammedan theories to a logical result, while the newcomer, the onlooker, draws the conclusions. What the hero's plan for tackling the Chinese problem is the author does not say; it is something different, however, from what has been tried

heretofore. Apart from its philosophical side Mr. Weale's book gives a very realistic impression of what life in China is for the European and what it costs him, morally and physically

Some New Fiction

The experiences of a young couple with their first infant are narrated very delightfully by Mary Heaton Vorse in "The Very Little Person" (Houghton Mifflin Company). The author uses much common sense in her sketches of baby psychology and pokes fun in a good natured whether a person has exercised reasonable way at both the empirical, or grand-The book stops with the baby's demonstration of its superior intelligence and conscious control of its admiring parents.

The illustrations are capital A love story of the lightest sort, "A Comedy of Circumstance," by Emma and went to sleep. The gas may have Gavf (Doubleday, Page and Company) escaped through the loose key during the opens with a dash that engages the readnight by reason of continued pressure, the er's attention. The lover's recklessness key not being firm enough in place to hold it.
We think the question one peculiarly for the in pursuit of the young woman who attracts him is properly nonsensical and the capture of the needed theological student by the two Yale men is amusing. The author, however, has chosen to expand an entertaining short story into a

> what wearisome. Juvenile cleverness in fiction being in demand, the author of "A Marriage Under In 1802 the Ge- the Terror." Miss Patricia Wentworth, In again utilizes her studies of the French Revolution in "More Than Kin" (G. P. knack of telling a story vividly, the separate scenes are dramatic and the heroin is attractive. Miss Wentworth has to trust, however, entirely to literary memories for her characters and their setting. The patchwork of various styles of historical fiction is not pieced together skilfully and the story is not worked out. It is to be regretted that a young person who gives some promise as a writer should be encouraged to publish immature work

> > like this. Like Mr. Dick with King Charles I., Mr. John Trotwood Moore cannot keep gies of that animal and of nature, especially in Tennessee, interrupt his story of "Jack Ballinger, Forester" (The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia). The dose of forestry is very slight. The tale deals chiefly with the promiscuous flirtations of one young woman, a water cure for love of another, and the exploits of the Tennessee hero in the Philippines. It would be improved by the omission of the introductory and final chapters, which

serve mainly to introduce horse stories. An amusing and improbable tale of two mischievous small boys is told by Mr. R. E. Vernede in "The Quietness of Dick" (Henry Holt and Company). Their high spirits are manifested by the actions which are natural to the British schoolboy of fiction, and the scrapes that they get into and out of are generally possible. Their adventures with a sailboat, considering their ignorance of nautical matters, verge on the miraculous, and the smuggler episode is nearly as improbable. This detracts nothing from an exciting and entertaining story, which cannot be made into an exemplar for other boys.

Another collection of a dozen boys' stories by nearly as many authors is published by the Harpers in "Adventures of Schoolboys." They are of a miscellaneous character, the one common element being that the actors in them are boys, and will be appreciated by youthful readers.

Historical.

A comparatively neglected period it French history is brought to the attention of English renders by Mr. H. Noel Williams in his "Henri II. and Lats Court" (Charles Scribner's Sons). Countiess books, particularly in very recent years, ousy the selves with Henry's father, Francis ! and romance has made his three for familiar. Henry himsel ha been of The North American Review for May deals sourced between them and my the my largely with current politics. Admiral Mahan of his widow, Catherine de Modici, a cell has his say on arbitration; the Hon. G. E. Foster.

It is natural perhaps that Mr. Williams in writing of a reign that has its own share of historical importance and of roman a should give up nearly half his actume i Francis I. and his titnes. He relies that is picturesque in the chronicle Henry II.'s reign, whether the form histories regard it as important or not-The story of Diane de Poitiers will be